

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE RESEARCH LABORATORY

Windblast Facility Evaluation

Joseph A. Pellettiere
Thao Q. Nguyen
Charles C. Nguyen

AIR FORCE RESEARCH LABORATORY

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Interim Report for the Period June 2000 to May 2001

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Human Effectiveness Directorate
Biodynamics and Protection Division
Biodynamics and Acceleration Branch
2800 Q Street, Bldg 824, Rm 206
Wright-Patterson AFB OH 45433-7947

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AFRL-HE-WP-TR-2003-0060

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This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.

FOR THE DIRECTOR



F. WESLEY BAUMGARDNER, PhD
Chief, Biodynamics and Protection Division
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14. ABSTRACT The windblast test facility at Dayton T. Brown (DTB) was recently reconstructed with several modifications. These modifications were aimed at improving airflow uniformity and increasing the effective blast area. AFRL has routinely used the facility at DTB in its research programs and collaborated with DTB on the evaluation of the facility upgrades. Fifty-two windblast tests were conducted with airspeeds ranging from 375-725 Knots Equivalent Airspeed (KEAS). During these tests the flow at the location of where test articles would be placed was measured. The resulting flow was used to calculate the velocity decay from the windblast nozzle to the test article as well as determine the airflow uniformity across the test article space. It was determined that the airflow was uniform and the system was capable of producing a 700 KEAS blast.					
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PREFACE

The research described in this report was conducted by personnel of the Biodynamics and Acceleration Branch, Biodynamics and Protection Division, Human Effectiveness Directorate of the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL/HEPA) from 19-27 June 2000 and 7-11 May 2001. The testing was conducted at the Dayton T. Brown test facilities in Bohemia NY.

Mr. Thao Nguyen of AFRL/HEPA served as the principal investigator and project manager with Dr. Joseph A. Pellettiere and Capt Charles Nguyen as the associate investigators. This project was completed under the Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) No. 00-127-HE-01 between AFRL/HEPA and Dayton T. Brown Inc.

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INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL) has considerable expertise in the windblast testing and analysis of ejection seats, life support equipment, and helmet-mounted displays (HMD). During the development of these systems, windblast testing can be utilized as a tool to provide data for an initial evaluation of the test article's structural and aerodynamic qualities prior to conducting sled ejection or flight tests. The Visually Coupled Acquisition and Targeting System (VCATS), Panoramic Night Vision Goggle (PNVG), and Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System (JHMCS) are a few HMD's previously windblast tested by AFRL for structure integrity and ejection seat compatibility.

Two areas that influence test data accuracy are airflow uniformity and coverage area. A non-uniform airflow will create an uncontrollable pressure distribution across the test article. The coverage area of the blast nozzle must be large enough to encompass the entire test article and still provide airflow uniformity. Video footage of previous windblast tests show that test articles had the tendency to rotate excessively when exposed to non-uniform airflow. The seat pitot interference potentials could not be accurately determined for several ejection seats including the ACES II because the pitot tubes were not fully covered by the windblast airflow. Enhanced performance in these areas is expected at the Dayton T. Brown (DTB) windblast facility in New York after a recent developmental effort where a new system was designed and constructed. Among the enhancements of the new DTB facility are a windblast nozzle assembly which has been increased in width by a factor of 50% to a dimension of 3 feet x 5 feet, and an airflow delivery system which incorporates a symmetrical design that improves airflow uniformity. In addition to these improvements, the facility can produce 700 KEAS airspeed at the test article, which makes it possible to accommodate more demanding future testing requirements.

A test program was conducted to survey the airflow profile of the new DTB windblast facility. This effort was completed under the Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) No. 00-127-HE-01 between the Biodynamics and Acceleration Branch of the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL/HEPA) and Dayton T. Brown Inc. In return, DTB provided windblast conditions at no cost to the Air Force during planned future testing of the Panoramic Night Vision Goggle (PNVG).

This data report contains the results of fifty-two (52) windblast tests conducted at nozzle airspeeds ranging from 375 to 725 Knots Equivalent Airspeed (KEAS) (Table 1). The test-measuring device was a pressure rake consisting of three sensor bars that provided a mounting structure for 63 pressure transducers (Figure 1). The design of the rake was verified through computational analyses (Appendix B). The data collected were used to determine the airflow characteristics of the new windblast facility.

Table 1. Test Matrix

Cell	Test Speed at Windblast Nozzle (KEAS)	Pressure Rake to Nozzle Distance (inches)	Vertical Position of Sensor Bars (Slots 1 - 24) ¹
A	375	58.7 ²	1-24
B	475	58.7	1-24
C	625	58.7	1-24
D	725	58.7	1-24
E	475	24, 72	4,12,20
F	375	24, 72	4,12,20
G	625	24, 72	4,12,20
H	725	24	4,12,20
I	375	58.7	1-9
J	475	58.7	1-9
K	625	58.7	1-9
L	725	58.7	1-9

Notes:

- a. ¹ The slots are labeled 1 through 24, starting at the top of the rake and spaced 2½ inches apart. The sensor bars are separated by a span of 8 slots (20 inches).
- b. ² The nominal distance from the windblast nozzle to the test article is 58.7 inches.
- c. Eight tests were required for each cell from A through D. These tests were conducted with the sensor bars adjusted to eight different heights until the entire cross-section of the nozzle was completely covered.
- d. Two tests were conducted for each cell from E through G and one test for cell H. The three sensor bars were mounted at slots 4, 12, and 20 respectively.
- e. Cells I through L are repeats of cells A through D for slots 1 through 9 due to sensor failures on the top row of the pressure rake.

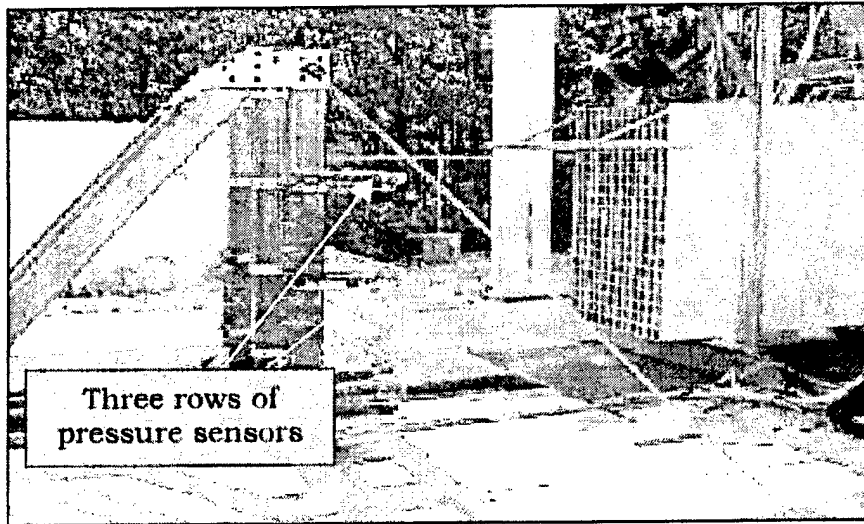


Figure 1. Test Setup

TEST DESCRIPTION

The purpose of the tests was to survey the airflow profile of the new DTB windblast facility. The tests were performed at windblast nozzle airspeeds of 375, 475, 625, and 725 KEAS. The test was conducted with a pressure rake assembly. A total of 63 transducers were mounted on the rake to collect pressure data. The statistics of the airflow velocity were calculated to determine the flow uniformity and coverage area.

DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

During these windblast tests, the data were collected at 5,000 Hz using the Data Acquisition System (DAS) low-pass filter of 1,250 Hz.

After the data was collected and downloaded to the computer, the data were viewed through the DAS software to provide a quick look. The data were extracted and converted to ASCII format using the DAS software. The extracted data starting point was at the time of windblast valve opening. The time duration of the data was 2.00 seconds. The data were zeroed using the data collected immediately prior to the windblast valve opening. The data were decimated to a 100-Hertz sample rate.

To construct the airflow pressure profile, the peak measurements were normalized using the Pressure Correction Factor (PCF) for each test (see Appendix A). To compare the findings based on the aerodynamic loads, the measured pressure at the windblast nozzle was used to compute the PCF. The PCF is the ratio of the dynamic pressure corresponding to the planned test speed at the windblast nozzle and the actual output pressure measured at the windblast nozzle. This assumes that the dynamic pressure is linear within ± 20 KEAS.

Personnel from Dayton T. Brown were responsible for pressure rake setup, operation of the windblast facility, and safe conduct of the test. The Biodynamics and Acceleration Branch

personnel provided sensor instrumentation, data collection and processing, and data summary. The AFRL engineers on site for this test were Mr. Thao Nguyen and Capt Charles Nguyen (AFRL/HEPA).

TEST RESULTS

All DAS data channels were recorded and downloaded successfully. The following are summaries for each test condition.

1. 375 KEAS and 58.7" from the Windblast Nozzle: The nozzle produced a mean velocity of 347 KEAS with a standard deviation of 15 KEAS. The velocity decay from the nozzle to the test fixture was 28 KEAS. See Figure 2.

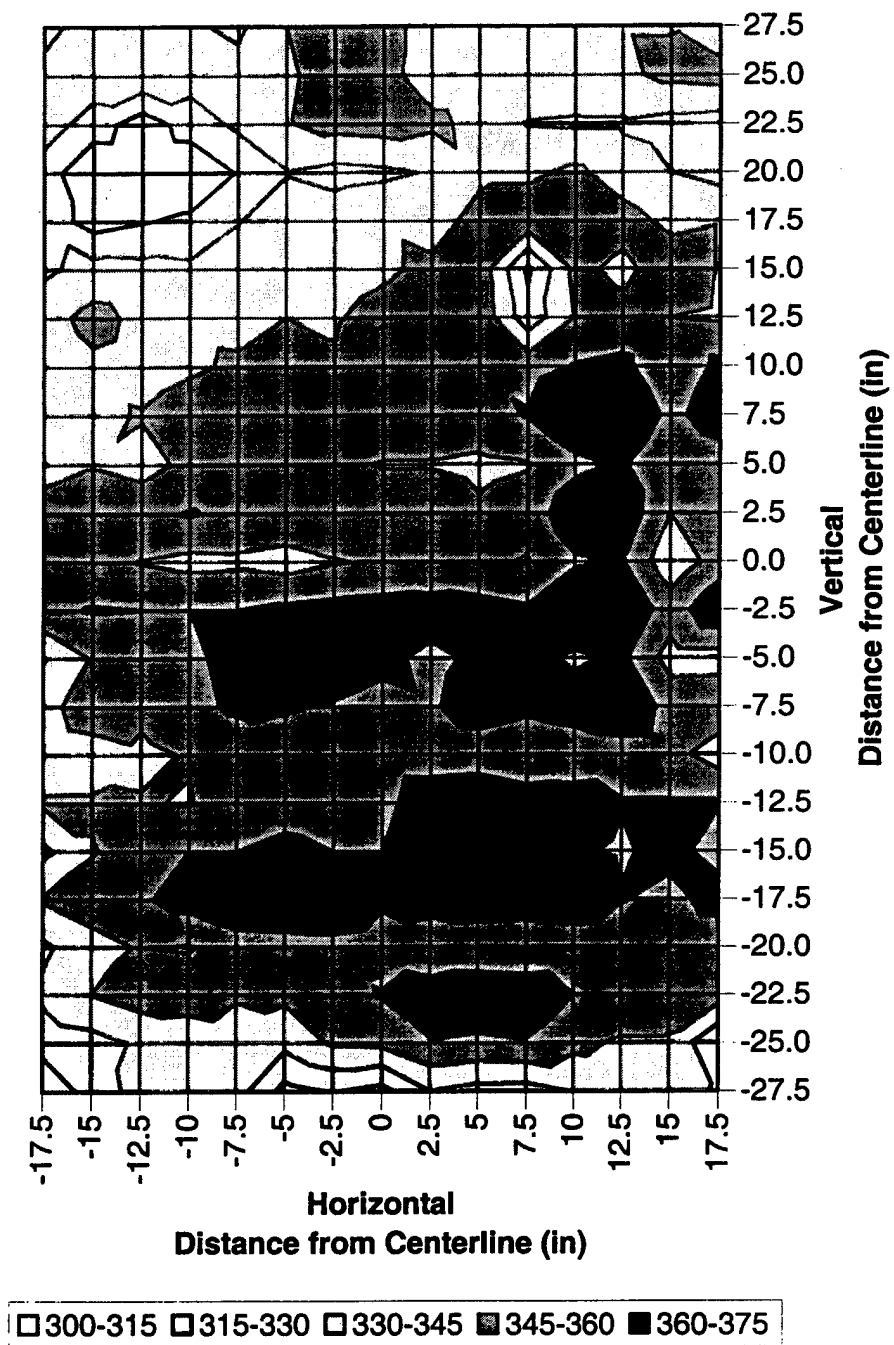


Figure 2. Velocity Profile (in KEAS) at 58.7 Inches from the Nozzle and 375 KEAS Nozzle Airspeed

2. 475 KEAS and 58.7" from the Windblast Nozzle: A mean velocity of 430 KEAS with a standard deviation of 21 KEAS was generated. The velocity decay from the nozzle to the test fixture was 45 KEAS. See Figure 3.

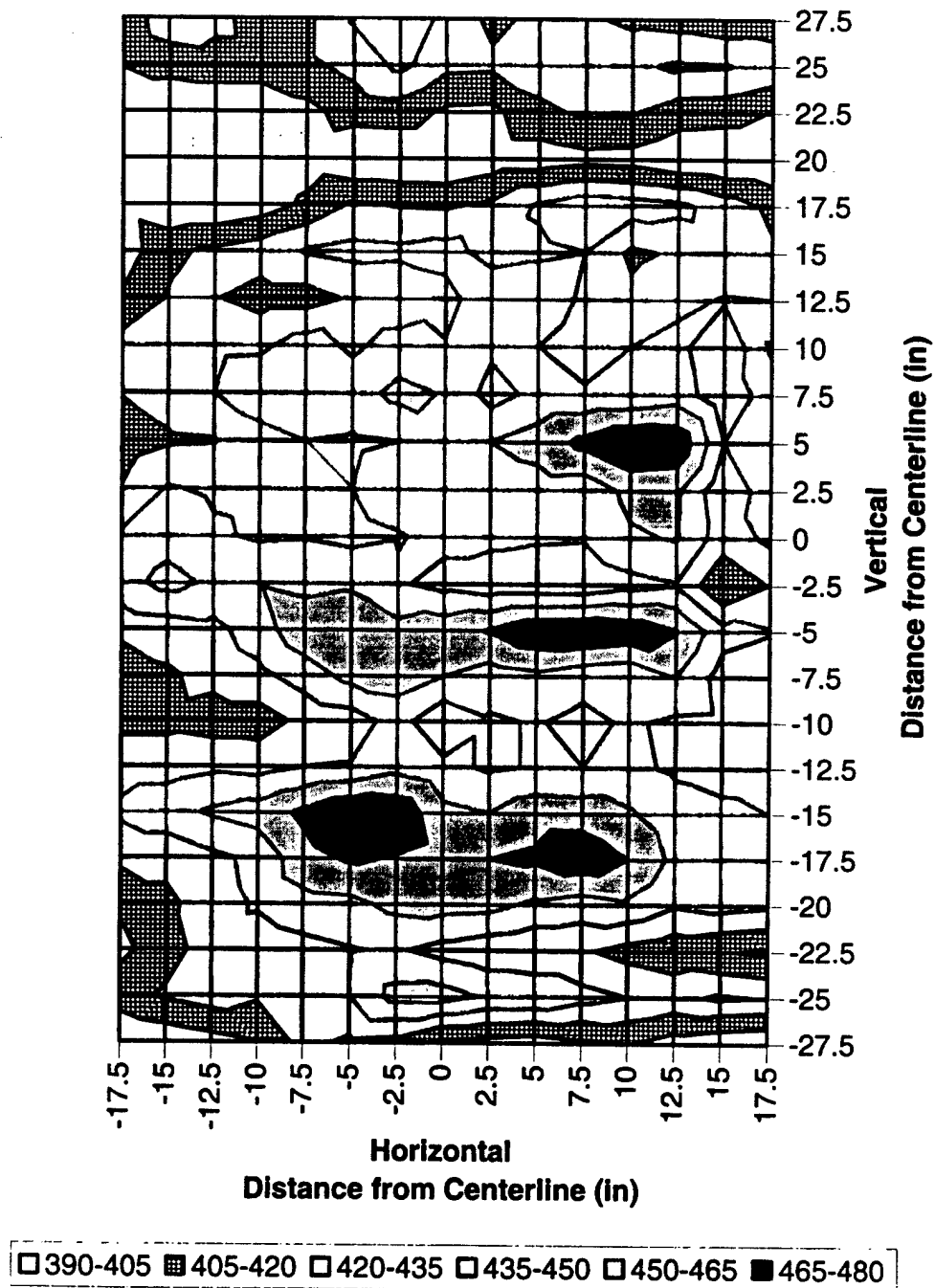


Figure 3. Velocity Profile (in KEAS) at 58.7 Inches from the Nozzle and 475 KEAS Nozzle Airspeed

3. 625 KEAS and 58.7" from the Windblast Nozzle: A mean velocity of 547 KEAS was obtained with standard deviation of 24 KEAS. The velocity decay from the nozzle to the test fixture was 78 KEAS. See Figure 4.

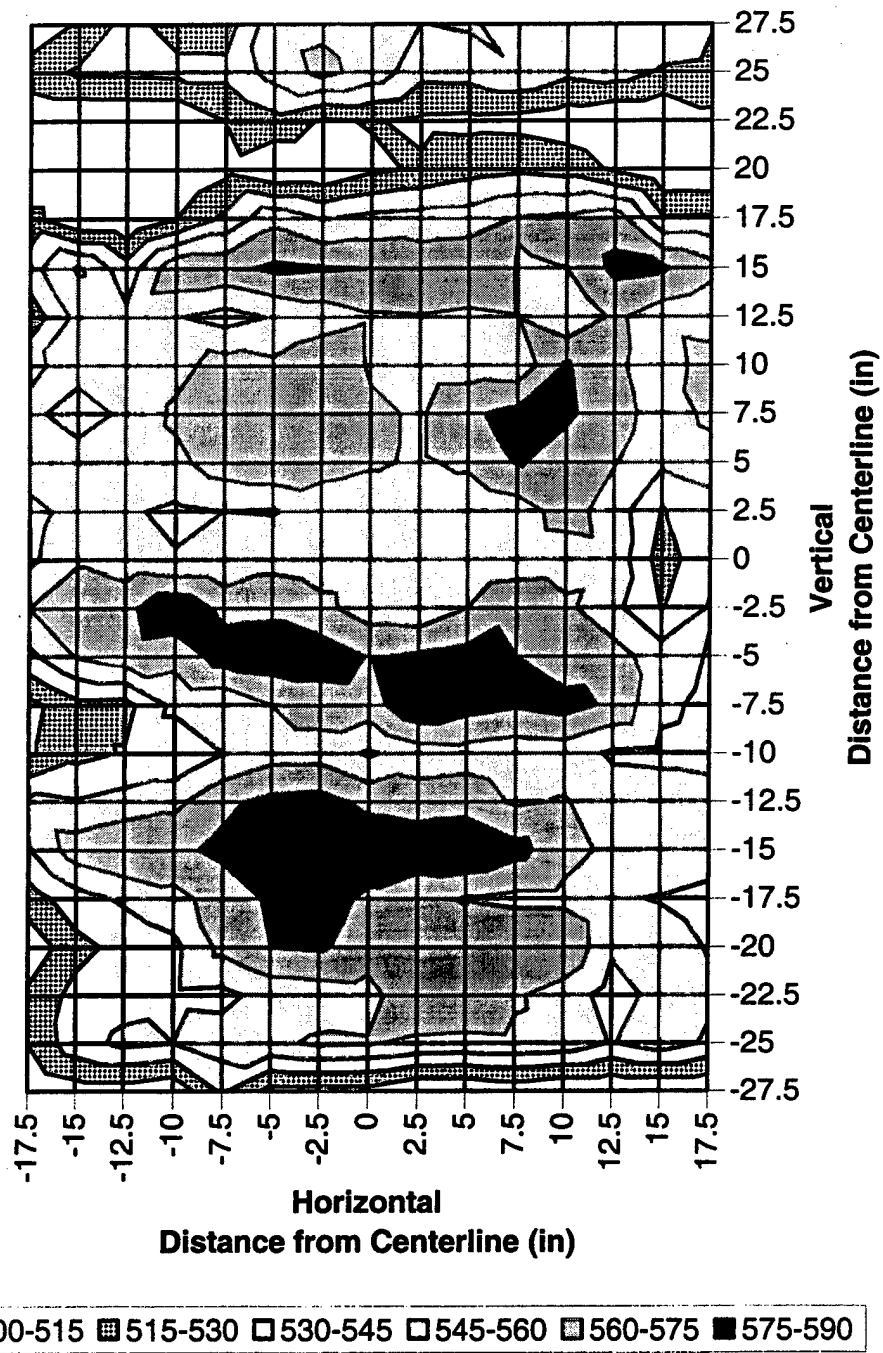


Figure 4. Velocity Profile (in KEAS) at 58.7 Inches from the Nozzle and 625 KEAS Nozzle Airspeed

4. 725 KEAS and 58.7" from the Windblast Nozzle: The nozzle produced a mean velocity of 643 KEAS and a standard deviation of 26 KEAS. The velocity decay was 82 KEAS. See Figure 5.

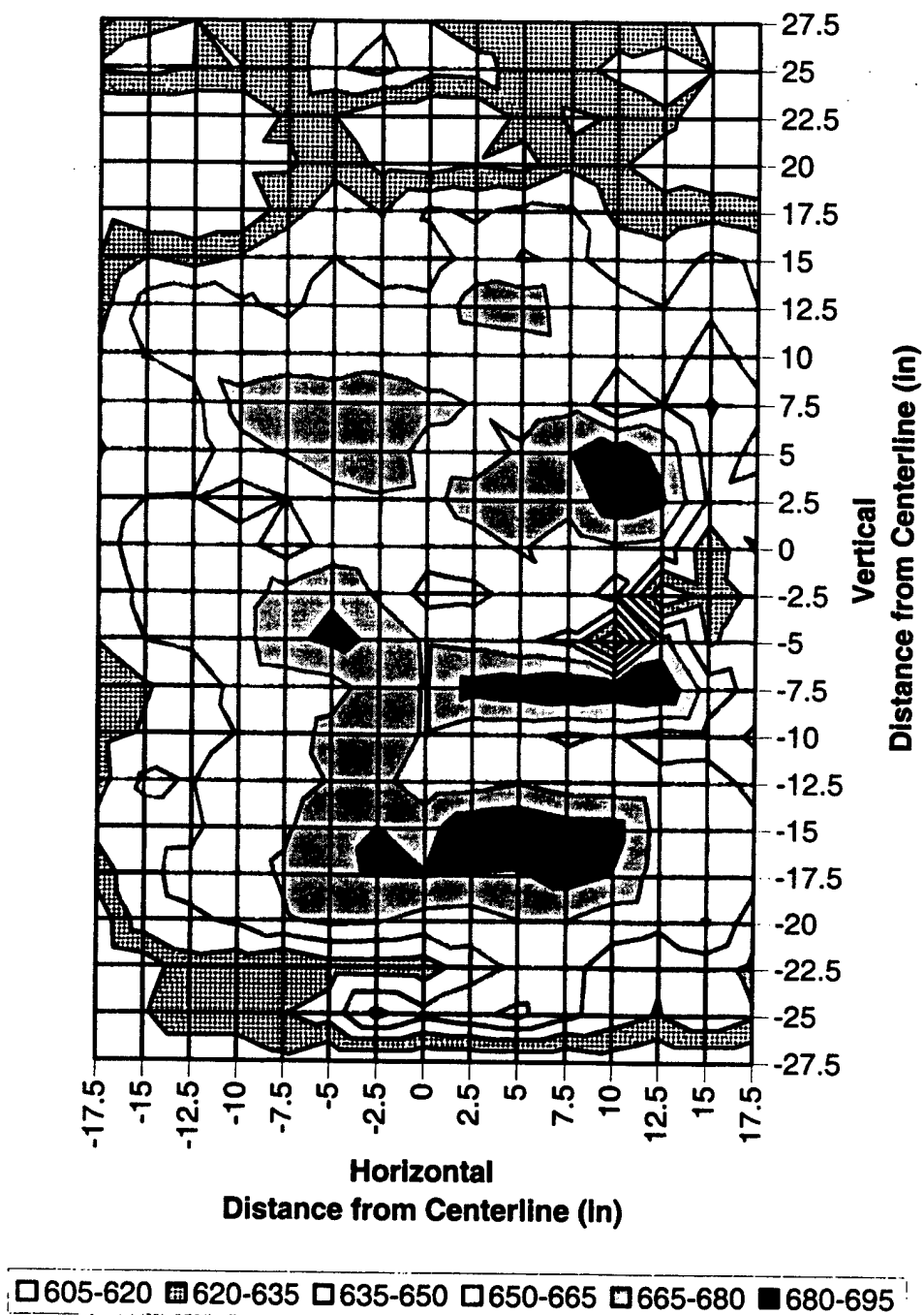


Figure 5. Velocity Profile (in KEAS) at 58.7 Inches from the Nozzle and 725 KEAS Nozzle
Airspeed

Attempts were made at the end of the first test series to measure the airspeeds at distances of 24 and 72 inches from the windblast nozzle. This effort would allow a more complete understanding of the new facility in terms of airflow expansion and turbulence. However, some of the transducers located on the top row of the pressure rake produced erratic outputs. This problem was compounded with the compressor leakage, which was caused by a large number of tests being conducted at high speeds. Supplemental tests were conducted one year later to replace the erroneous sensor data at a pressure rake distance of 58.7 inches from the nozzle. However, no additional tests were performed at the other distances due to funding constraints. The following are summaries for the tests with the pressure rake placed at various distances from the nozzle.

5. 375 KEAS data at 24, 58.7, and 72 inches from the Windblast Nozzle: The average velocities at 24, 58.7, and 72 inches from the nozzle are 425, 352, and 345 KEAS, showing velocity decays of 72 and 7 KEAS respectively (Figure 6). It was during these tests that a leak in the windblast compressor was discovered.

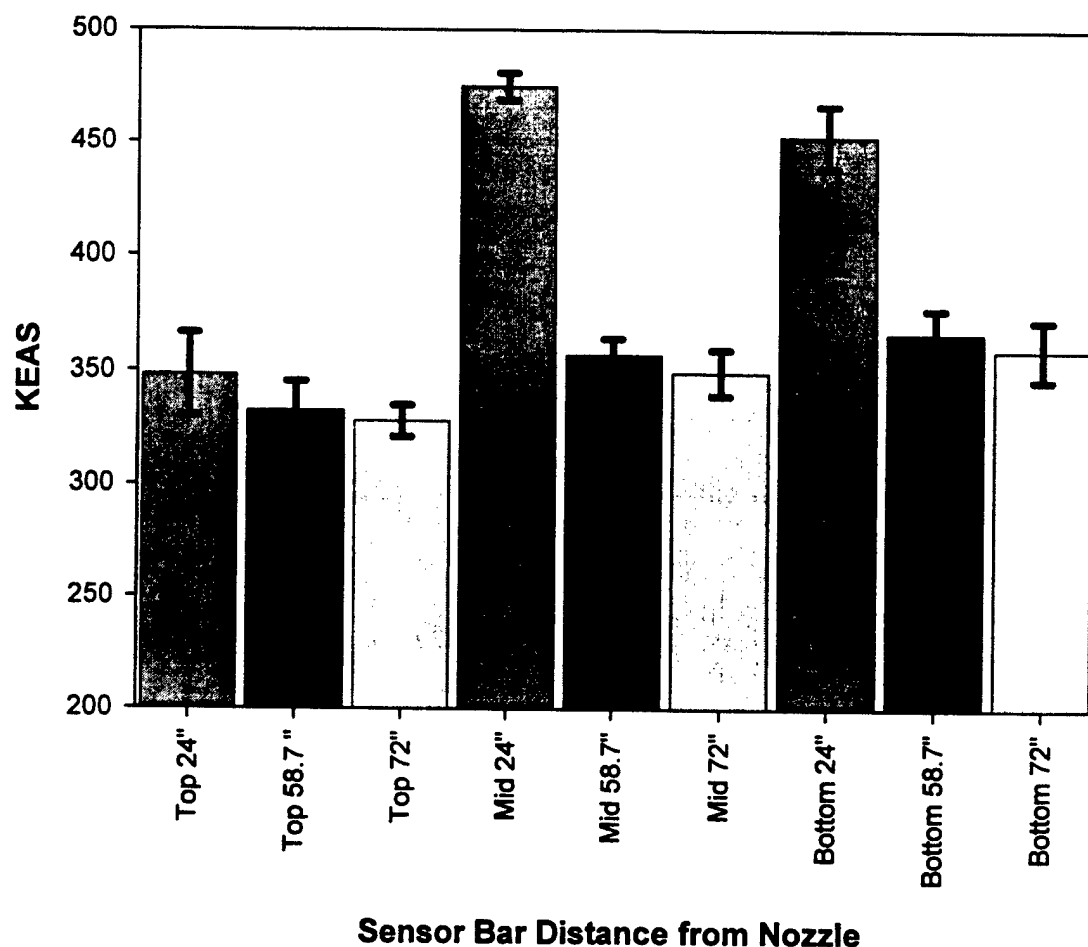


Figure 6. Average Velocity at 24, 58.7, and 72 Inches from the Nozzle for 375 KEAS Nozzle Airspeed. Note: The data at 24 inches from the nozzle for the mid and bottom row of sensors does not appear reliable. The velocities calculated at these locations are 475 and 452 KEAS which is not reasonable for a 375 KEAS nozzle airspeed.

6. 475 KEAS data at 24, 58.7, and 72 inches from the Windblast Nozzle: The data collected at this test speed are much more reasonable than the data at 375 KEAS (Figure 7). The average velocities at 24, 58.7, and 72 inches from the nozzle are 435, 431, and 431 KEAS, showing velocity decays of 4 and 0 KEAS, respectively.

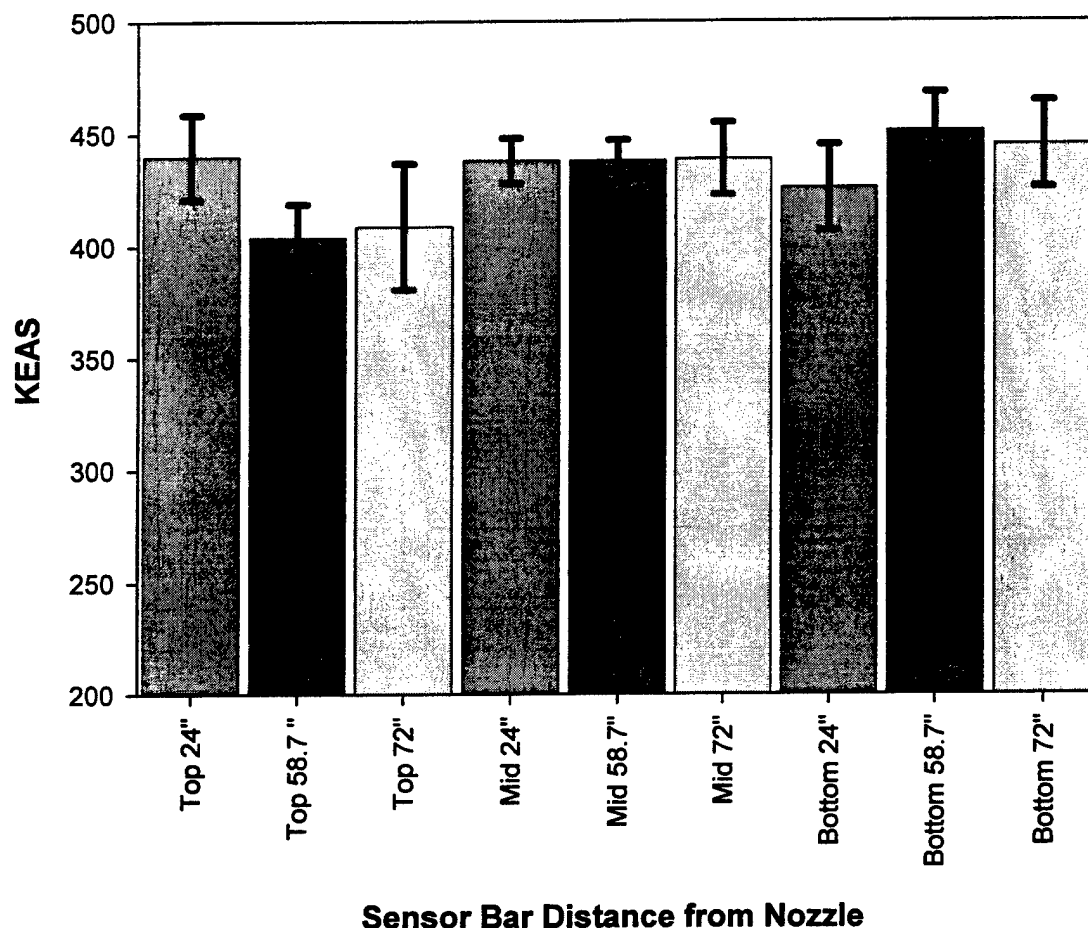


Figure 7. Average Velocity at 24, 58.7, and 72 Inches from the Nozzle for 475 KEAS Nozzle Airspeed. Note: There was no velocity decay calculated from 58.7 to 72 inches from the nozzle, which does not appear reasonable.

7. 625 KEAS data at 24, 58.7, and 72 inches from the Windblast Nozzle: Similar to tests at 475 KEAS, data collected at this test speed are within expectation. Figure 8 shows that the airflow nearby (24 inches) and far away (72 inches) from the nozzle exhibits increased turbulence, resulting in higher standard deviations than the flow at mid-distance (58.7 inches). The average velocities for all sensors at 24, 58.7, and 72 inches from the nozzle are 565, 536, and 547 KEAS, showing velocity decays of 29 and -11 KEAS, respectively.

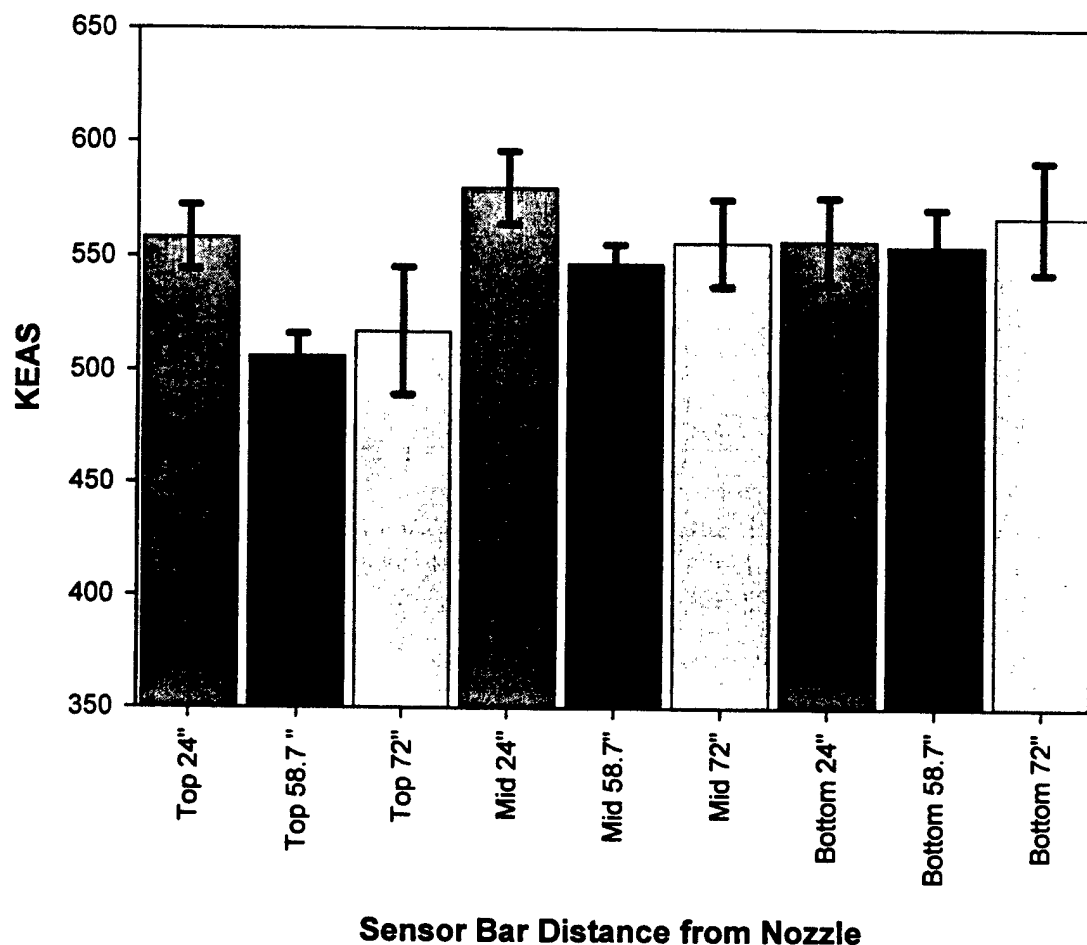


Figure 8. Average Velocity at 24, 58.7, and 72 Inches from the Nozzle for 625 KEAS Nozzle Airspeed. Note: A negative decay was calculated from 58.7 to 72 inches from the windblast nozzle. This is not possible and the data should be used with caution.

8. 725 KEAS data at 24 and 58.7 from the Windblast Nozzle: The mean velocity of the bottom sensor bar was uncharacteristically lower at 24 inches from the nozzle than at 58.7 inches (Figure 9). This was the last test conducted in June 2000, at which point the compressor leakage had become excessive. As a result the test at 72 inches from the nozzle was not conducted. The average velocities for all sensors at 24 and 58.7 inches are 651 and 644 KEAS, showing a velocity decay of 7 KEAS.

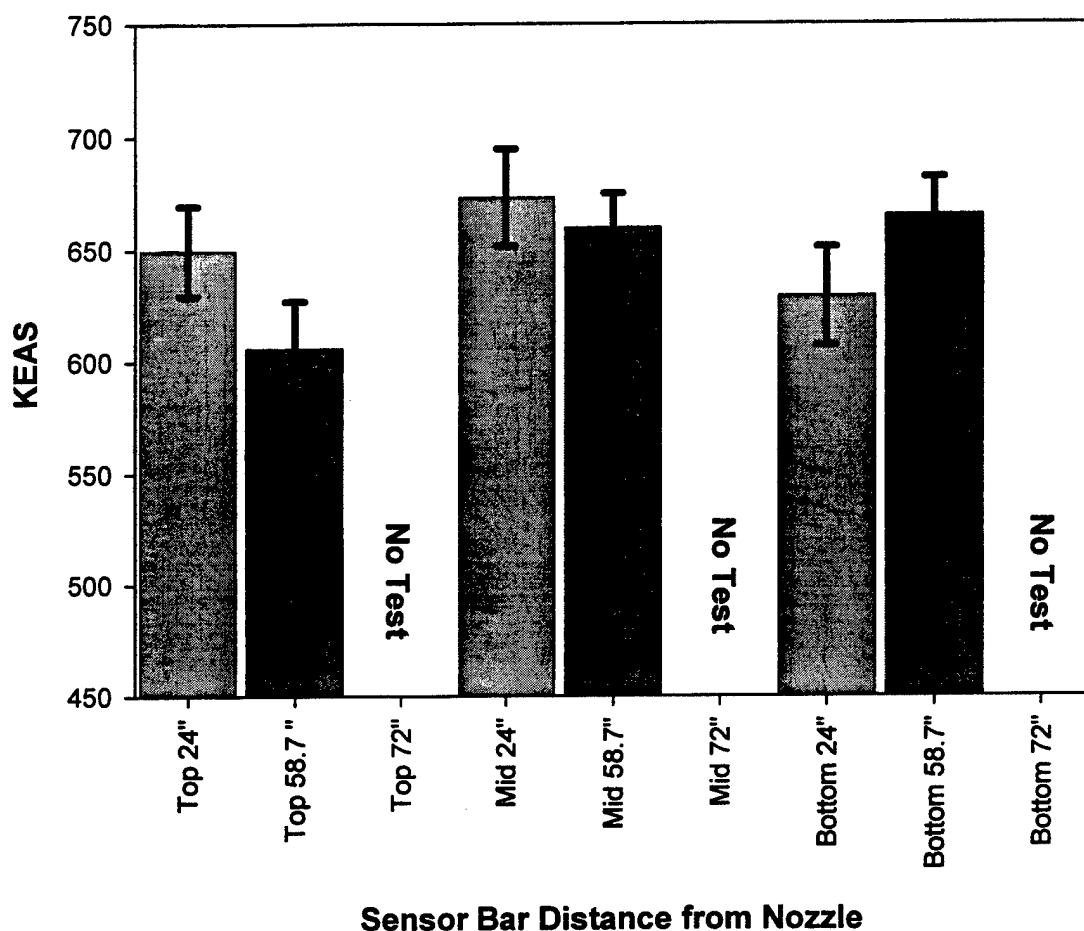


Figure 9. Average Velocity at 24 and 58.7 Inches from the Nozzle for 725 KEAS Nozzle Airspeed. Note: The calculated velocity at the bottom of the bar was lower at 24" away than at 58.7" away. This is again an unreasonable result.

CONCLUSION

Test data showed that with the new symmetrical airflow delivery system, the windblast facility has generated uniform airflow over the entire cross section of the nozzle at all measured test speeds (Figure 10). With a 50% wider nozzle, the airflow can fully cover the typical test article, including an ejection seat and seat subsystems, permitting the pitot interference potential to be accurately determined. This windblast facility can also produce 700 KEAS airflow, allowing it to accommodate more demanding future testing requirements.

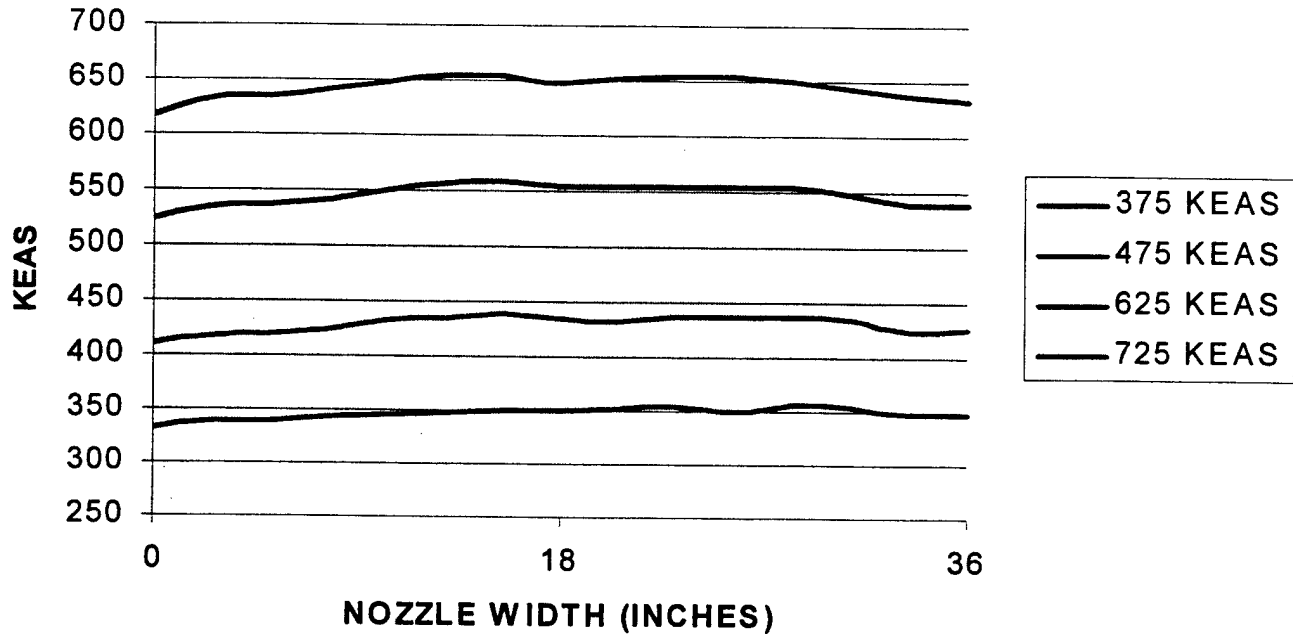


Figure 10. Mean velocity at 58.7 Inches downstream. Note the mean is the average velocity measured by all sensors at that horizontal position from the Windblast Nozzle

APPENDIX A
TEST CONDITION SUMMARY

Test Designation	CALAI	CALA2	CALA3	CALA4	CALA5	CALA6	CALA7	CALA8
Date	20 June 00	21 June 00	21 June 00	22 June 00	22 June 00	23 June 00	25 June 00	26 June 00
Distance from Nozzle (inches)	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7
Geometric Altitude (ft)	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level
Target Airspeed at Main Rake (KEAS)	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375
Main Rake Airspeed (KEAS)	368	364	368	363	372	362	372	367
Dynamic Correction Factor	1.0431	1.0679	1.0444	1.0748	1.0197	1.0793	1.0157	1.0466

Test Designation	CALB1	CALB2	CALB3	CALB4	CALB5	CALB6	CALB7	CALB8
Date	20 June 00	21 June 00	21 June 00	22 June 00	22 June 00	23 June 00	25 June 00	26 June 00
Distance from Nozzle (inches)	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7
Geometric Altitude (ft)	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level
Target	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475
Airspeed at Main Rake (KEAS)								
Main Rake Airspeed (KEAS)	480	475	468	472	471	478	466	476
Dynamic Correction Factor	0.9775	1.0000	1.0357	1.0140	1.0211	0.9875	1.0444	0.9966

Test Designation	CALC1	CALC2	CALC3	CALC4	CALC5	CALC6	CALC7	CALC8
Date	20 June 00	21 June 00	21 June 00	22 June 00	22 June 00	23 June 00	25 June 00	26 June 00
Distance from Nozzle (inches)	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7
Geometric Altitude (ft)	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level
Target Airspeed at Main Rake (KEAS)	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	625
Main Rake Airspeed (KEAS)	638	626	623	638	622	633	612	628
Dynamic Correction Factor	0.9510	0.9946	1.0079	0.9499	1.0110	0.9683	1.0530	0.9904

Test Designation	CALD1	CALD2	CALD3	CALD4	CALD5	CALD6	CALD7	CALD8
Date	21 June 00	21 June 00	21 June 00	22 June 00	22 June 00	23 June 00	25 June 00	26 June 00
Distance from Nozzle (inches)	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7
Geometric Altitude (ft)	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level
Target	725	725	725	725	725	725	725	725
Airspeed at Main Rake (KEAS)								
Main Rake Airspeed (KEAS)	706	716	715	715	716	724	719	719
Dynamic Correction Factor	1.0704	1.0315	1.0383	1.0365	1.0324	1.0051	1.0201	1.0218

Test Designation	CALE1	CALE2	CALF1	CALF2	CALG1	CALG2	CALH1	CALI1
Date	27 June 00	26 June 00	27 June 00	26 June 00	27 June 00	26 June 00	27 June 00	09 May 01
Distance from Nozzle (inches)	24	72	24	72	24	72	24	58.7
Geometric Altitude (ft)	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level
Target	475	475	375	375	625	625	725	375
Airspeed at Main Rake (KEAS)								
Main Rake	470	478	288	360	616	623	723	384
Airspeed (KEAS)								
Dynamic Correction Factor	1.0223	0.9886	1.7525	1.0953	1.0365	1.0073	1.0076	0.9486

Test Designation	CALJ2	CALJ3	CALJ1	CALJ2	CALJ3	CALK1	CALK2	CALK3
Date	09 May 01	10 May 01	09 May 01	09 May 01	10 May 01	09 May 01	09 May 01	10 May 01
Distance from Nozzle (inches)	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7
Geometric Altitude (ft)	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level
Target Airspeed at Main Rake (KEAS)	375	375	475	475	475	625	625	625
Main Rake Airspeed (KEAS)	368	374	497	467	479	618	629	637
Dynamic Correction Factor	1.0423	1.0058	0.9034	1.0382	0.9831	1.0274	0.9862	0.9548

Test Designation	CALL1	CALL2	CALL3
Date	11 May 01	10 May 01	10 May 01
Distance from Nozzle (inches)	58.7	58.7	58.7
Geometric Altitude (ft)	Sea Level	Sea Level	Sea Level
Target	725	725	725
Airspeed at Main Rake (KEAS)			
Main Rake Airspeed (KEAS)	719	713	708
Dynamic Correction Factor	1.0201	1.0442	1.0637

APPENDIX B

COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS (CFD)
ANALYSIS OF THE PRESSURE RAKE ASSEMBLY

CFD Analysis of Wind Tunnel Pressure Rake

Conducted by the AFRL/VAAC Computational Sciences Center of Excellence for AFRL/HEPA
Lt Ernest L. Foster II, Dr. Don W. Kinsey

Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) simulations were performed on a pressure rake designed by AFRL/HEPA using the ASC MSRC IBM SP2 high performance computer located at Wright-Patterson AFB. These tests were conducted in order to determine if the spacing between each sensor on the three bars attached to the pressure rake had a major influence on the neighboring sensors. Such an influence could result in a deviation of the readings obtained. Another objective was to determine if the distance between each pressure bar needed to be changed in order to prevent the same type of distortion during an actual wind tunnel test. Using the Cobalt60 CFD program with an Euler analysis it was found that the current geometry and spacing of the sensors do not provide any negative reactions at a maximum Mach of 1.06 with $\alpha = 0$.

A preliminary simulation on a single pressure bar was conducted using the ASC MSRC IBM SP3 also located at Wright-Patterson AFB. This test used the Turbulent Navier-Stokes equation set along with the Spalart-Allmaras turbulence model. This set of equations accounts for the viscous effects, where as the Euler equations do not. For simplicity the Euler equations were used for the final analysis since one of the major concerns was the pressure in front of each sensor. In this region it was assumed that there would not be much of a viscous effect. This was confirmed after comparing the two results. All other conditions remained the same for both simulations. Although the Navier-Stokes equation set provides a more accurate solution; both simulations displayed similar values, which verifies that there is no negative interaction among the sensors or bars.

Based on the simulations run, it was determined that this structure will also survive windblast testing. The only problem that was encountered with this rake was its bluntness especially at the leading edge. To minimize this problem for tests at higher Mach numbers, the structure will be made as flush and streamlined as possible. This will allow the flow over the sensors to be closer to that of the free stream conditions.

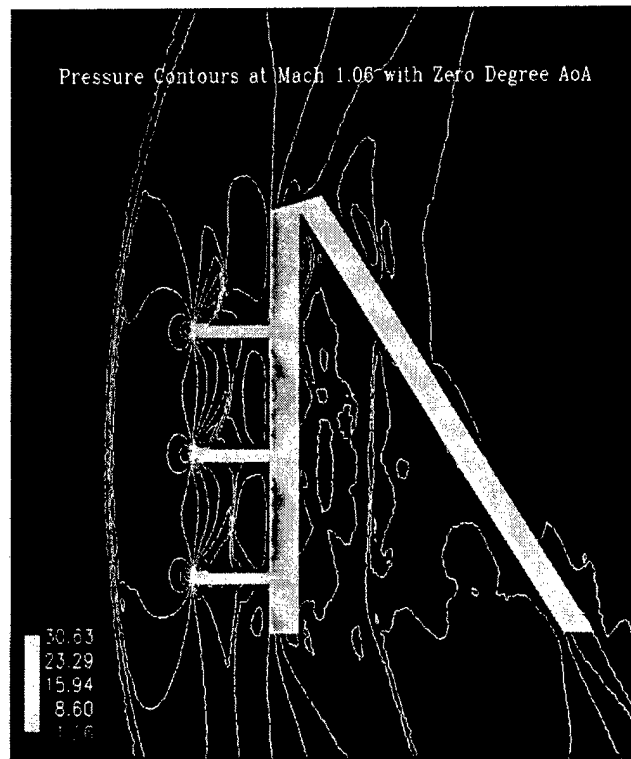


Figure B-1. The contour plane shown is slightly off center to reveal the most active area of the pressure rake. The values are in psi.

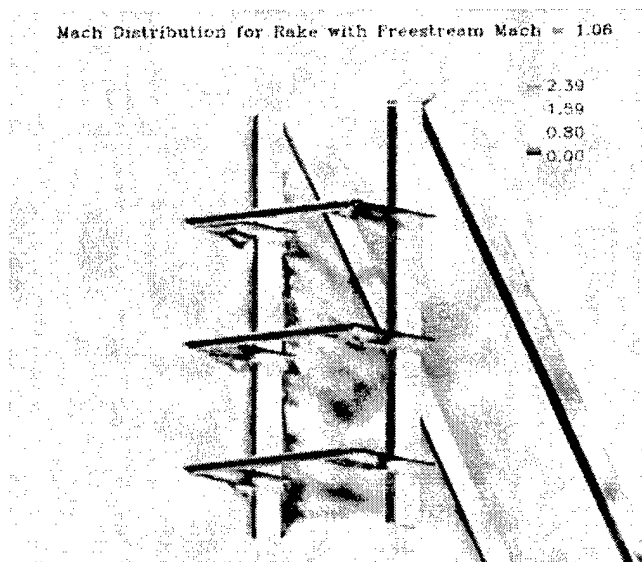


Figure B-2. Above is a picture showing the actual Mach number on and in the surrounding area of the rake.

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APPENDIX C
PEAK PRESSURE SUMMARY

Mean Std Dev

Table C-1. Nozzle Velocity (in KEAS) of 375 KEAS at 58.7 Inches Downstream

VELOCITIES NORMALIZED TO 475 KEAS RAKE VELOCITY

30 INCHES CENTERED ABOUT C/O OF NOZZLE																								

Table C-2. Nozzle Velocity (in KEAS) of 475 KEAS at 58.7 Inches Downstream

VELOCITIES NORMALIZED TO 625 KEAS RAKE VELOCITY

LEFT	30 INCHES CENTERED ABOUT OIL OF NOZZLE																									RIGHT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	21	TOP			
1	X	364	382	422	446	458	458	470	483	481	463	458	453	464	464	436	434	434	440	440	400	367				
2	X	380	456	488	518	535	524	523	555	557	551	545	547	537	531	545	543	531	521	473	426	1			536	16
3	X	449	487	525	532	533	534	534	551	554	554	535	536	544	534	538	528	526	521	484	X	2			538	11
4	300	378	468	498	490	492	497	515	525	513	516	512	511	510	506	499	500	511	499	467	391	3			506	10
5	284	358	437	484	489	489	472	511	494	501	512	517	524	527	524	512	501	490	466	442	396	4			498	24
6	297	397	480	520	501	486	515	534	555	544	549	551	552	561	563	598	531	532	523	497	413	5			538	22
7	298	399	493	540	562	536	572	571	578	576	575	570	573	589	580	579	577	585	520	465	X	6			566	13
8	296	407	487	521	550	548	546	539	548	552	558	559	557	559	547	553	552	547	515	459	X	7			550	10
9	323	412	498	543	549	547	555	567	563	573	568	562	562	560	576	584	548	571	518	485	411	8			558	10
10	328	400	484	547	540	547	563	567	565	568	563	568	573	579	577	598	551	594	528	489	413	9			562	11
11	289	394	503	555	550	550	555	568	572	568	562	568	563	576	570	561	548	553	515	477	408	10			561	9
12	305	408	492	539	552	547	542	545	544	551	549	550	548	553	556	553	529	538	514	457	384	11			547	8
13	321	416	504	542	558	551	546	546	555	552	551	550	549	551	552	555	523	541	508	461	386	12			548	8
14	306	418	495	560	571	571	587	571	572	584	582	549	560	572	563	549	529	546	504	448	378	13			561	14
15	309	403	488	541	561	568	564	582	584	588	588	589	581	577	581	572	548	542	517	466	382	14			568	14
16	277	382	451	510	526	525	549	547	560	566	568	569	561	557	561	561	542	540	518	460	395	15			566	23
17	299	382	471	513	526	531	531	545	554	554	543	552	554	551	551	551	543	540	507	436	X	16			542	12
18	330	404	489	549	546	551	556	572	579	581	571	567	568	568	561	551	551	551	524	458	389	17			561	11
19	295	395	486	544	568	575	572	578	593	594	595	596	594	590	596	556	558	558	530	452	382	18			573	15
20	298	376	473	522	539	547	555	567	577	582	572	563	559	556	556	547	544	538	494	411	342	19			556	16
21	295	366	447	504	525	535	541	584	575	577	588	585	586	575	574	547	553	544	513	431	350	20			554	21
22	299	351	463	518	535	540	542	541	580	582	584	573	573	582	553	539	549	548	507	446	382	21			549	14
23	X	358	466	515	539	548	545	552	557	582	581	557	556	557	555	544	553	543	496	X	X	22			550	12
24	X	X	X	478	507	508	502	533	510	510	491	487	487	505	488	487	485	488	454	X	X	23			501	14
25																										
BOTTOM																										
Mean				524	535	537	542	551	557	558	555	553	555	555	553	548	539	540								
Std Dev				24	27	27	26	20	23	24	19	23	24	20	22	22	20	21								
AVG VEL (KEAS)																										
STD DEV (KEAS)																										

Table C-3. Nozzle Velocity (in KEAS) of 625 KEAS at 58.7 Inches Downstream

VELOCITIES NORMALIZED TO 725 KEAS RAKE VELOCITY

30 INCHES CENTERED ABOUT Q/L OF NOZZLE																								
LEFT												RIGHT												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	TOP		
1	X	405	454	515	534	536	530	527	150	587	536	531	544	550	575	589	549		527	471	404			
2	X	498	581	616	632	635	627	626	642	648	635	624	622	629	627	632	610	587	623	596	X	1	627	
3	X	527	590	639	641	635	635	626	648	655	640	641	627	626	615	607	620	620	624	584.2	X	2	632	
4	345	441	521	586	573	572	588	624	620	606	598	603	626	637	634	624	608	589	585	525	460	3	606	
5	313	406	490	535	594	594	617	617	631	615	612	619	614	632	622	612	599	572	552	529.4	448	4	602	
6	348	449	565	615	592	593	600	630	642	634	652	648	654	652	630	626	631	627	607	576	497	5	628	
7	350	459	565	620	635	628	636	644	650	641	643	656	649	652	647	642	654	648	626	584	X	6	643	
8	328	462	584	629	657	661	652	647	656	655	653	672	676	655	653	650	651	650	632	585.5	X	7	655	
9	358	493	593	638	651	657	650	657	655	660	650	652	653	657	654	655	645	655	605	524.1	449	8	653	
10	349	484	571	640	639	645	672	675	674	672	670	664	658	661	637	650	633	647	590	518.9	430	9	656	
11	347	461	578	634	641	642	660	657	675	674	659	658	657	679	689	676	642	654	607	556.6	454	10	661	
12	362	479	587	639	650	651	644	650	660	663	662	670	675	670	680	682	647	644	589	525.3	455	11	660	
13	359	492	588	642	661	658	655	642	655	653	656	660	666	666	662	660	623	651	594	504.9	420	12	663	
14	356	472	588	636	656	656	659	669	678	682	645	647	655	652	657	595	626	639	586	517.4	456	13	660	
15	335	450	570	637	650	653	659	677	683	678	683	680	682	646	604	672	634	640	607	551.5	456	14	654	
16	331	445	537	619	634	640	655	657	659	672	654	686	690	694	690	696	658	645	848	539.9	464	15	664	
17	348	460	579	630	636	643	651	659	669	675	663	654	652	648	651	643	645	632	589	505.8	401	16	660	
18	346	465	573	628	652	649	660	660	666	670	665	668	664	657	657	655	656	647	615	496.8	388	17	666	
19	350	462	579	640	646	646	660	663	673	680	674	682	700	688	687	659	661	654	600	506.7	426	18	668	
20	353	459	590	627	647	655	657	667	680	680	681	679	678	686	679	657	652	655	616	512.5	413	19	665	
21	437	437	593	608	645	648	652	663	668	666	669	668	664	664	665	653	656	641	588	478.9	396	20	664	
22	325	434	533	592	611	630	626	620	629	629	627	643	653	654	644	637	642	632	595	487.9	383	21	631	
23	305	419	545	602	618	633	633	634	642	659	654	661	669	654	643	634	648	636	598	510.4	387	22	642	
24	X	X	508	564	598	574	583	617	593	585	576	600	583	600	612	590	587	586	559	X	X	23	590	
25																								
BOTTOM																								
	Mean																							
	Std Dev																							
	AVG VEL (KEAS)																							
	STD DEV (KEAS)																							

Table C-4. Nozzle Velocity (in KEAS) of 725 KEAS at 58.7 Inches Downstream

[illegible]

32

[illegible]

Table C-7. Nozzle Velocity (in KEAS) of 625 KEAS at 24, 58.7, and 72 Inches Downstream

VELOCITIES NORMALIZED TO 725 KEAS RAKE VELOCITY

LEFT		30 INCHES CENTERED ABOUT C/L OF NOZZLE																				Mean	Std Dev
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
TOP 24"	X	549	614																				
	345	441	521																				
TOP 58.7"																							
MID 24"																							
MID 58.7"																							
MID 72"																							
BOTTOM 24"	X	539																					
	353	459	580																				
BOTTOM 58.7"																							
BOTTOM 72"																							
BOTTOM																							

RIGHT

Table C-8. Nozzle Velocity (in KEAS) of 375 KEAS at 24 and 58.7 Inches Downstream

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APPENDIX D
CHANNEL DEFINITION/CALIBRATION

Test Program: Windblast Facility Evaluation**Test Designation:****Test Date: June 19-27, 2000; May 7-11, 2001****Test Velocity: 375 - 725 KEAS****Data/Filter Rate: 5,000 Hz/2,000 Hz****Trigger: Keyboard, T-10 seconds**

Channel	Ch Sym	Channel Description	Sensor	SN	Units	Excitation	Sensitivity	Resistance	Range
1	A1	Sensor A1 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-123	PSI	10 V	0.4011	229	+/- 15
2	A2	Sensor A2 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-128	PSI	10 V	0.3842	235	+/- 15
3	B1	Sensor B1 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-131	PSI	10 V	0.3849	236	+/- 15
4	B2	Sensor B2 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-135	PSI	10 V	0.3842	246	+/- 15
5	C1	Sensor C1 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-137	PSI	10 V	0.4301	262	+/- 15
6	C2	Sensor C2 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-139	PSI	10 V	0.4153	230	+/- 15
7	C3	Sensor C3 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-144	PSI	10 V	0.3754	803	+/- 15
8	MRP	Main Rake Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-147	PSI	10 V	0.3838	238	+/- 15
9	A3	Sensor A3 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-149	PSI	10 V	0.3793	238	+/- 15
10	A4	Sensor A4 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-151	PSI	10 V	0.4939	248	+/- 15
11	A5	Sensor A5 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-155	PSI	10 V	0.3611	240	+/- 15
12	A6	Sensor A6 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-156	PSI	10 V	0.3391	241	+/- 15
13	A7	Sensor A7 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-157	PSI	10 V	0.3817	433	+/- 15
14	A8	Sensor A8 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-160	PSI	10 V	0.3716	235	+/- 15
15	A9	Sensor A9 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-161	PSI	10 V	0.3871	242	+/- 15
16	A10	Sensor A10 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	4073-4-162	PSI	10 V	0.3968	241	+/- 15
17	A11	Sensor A11 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5236-3A-102	PSI	10 V	0.3942	376	+/- 15
18	A12	Sensor A12 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5236-3A-119	PSI	10 V	0.3693	235	+/- 15
19	A13	Sensor A13 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5350-6-254	PSI	10 V	0.3779	542	+/- 15
20	A14	Sensor A14 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5350-6-255	PSI	10 V	0.3788	466	+/- 15
21	A15	Sensor A15 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5350-6-256	PSI	10 V	0.3792	585	+/- 15
22	A16	Sensor A16 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5350-6-259	PSI	10 V	0.3769	642	+/- 15
23	A17	Sensor A17 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5572-3-59	PSI	10 V	0.3553	407	+/- 15
24	A18	Sensor A18 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5572-3-63	PSI	10 V	0.3549	368	+/- 15
25	B3	Sensor B3 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5572-3-66	PSI	10 V	0.3704	400	+/- 15
26	B4	Sensor B4 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5572-3-68	PSI	10 V	0.3568	402	+/- 15
27	B5	Sensor B5 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5572-3-67	PSI	10 V	0.3618	335	+/- 15
28	B6	Sensor B6 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5572-3-70	PSI	10 V	0.3574	676	+/- 15
29	B7	Sensor B7 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5572-3-221	PSI	10 V	0.3979	530	+/- 15
30	B8	Sensor B8 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5572-3-224	PSI	10 V	0.3587	421	+/- 15
31	B9	Sensor B9 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5580-4C-95	PSI	10 V	0.3933	348	+/- 15
32	B10	Sensor B10 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-25SG	5580-4C-101	PSI	10 V	0.4124	381	+/- 15

Channel	Ch Sym	Channel Description	Sensor	S/N	Units	Excitation	Sensitivity	Resistance	Range
33	B11	Sensor B11 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-114	PSI	10 V	0.3409	681	+/- 15
34	B12	Sensor B12 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-115	PSI	10 V	0.3354	910	+/- 15
35	B13	Sensor B13 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-116	PSI	10 V	0.3344	689	+/- 15
36	B14	Sensor B14 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-118	PSI	10 V	0.3382	646	+/- 15
37	B15	Sensor B15 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-119	PSI	10 V	0.3396	594	+/- 15
38	B16	Sensor B16 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-121	PSI	10 V	0.3352	1008	+/- 15
39	B17	Sensor B17 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-122	PSI	10 V	0.3388	480	+/- 15
40	B18	Sensor B18 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-123	PSI	10 V	0.3378	765	+/- 15
41	C4	Sensor C4 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-124	PSI	10 V	0.3358	611	+/- 15
42	C5	Sensor C5 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-125	PSI	10 V	0.3396	804	+/- 15
43	C6	Sensor C6 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-126	PSI	10 V	0.3365	776	+/- 15
44	C7	Sensor C7 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-127	PSI	10 V	0.3307	838	+/- 15
45	C8	Sensor C8 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-128	PSI	10 V	0.3367	678	+/- 15
46	C9	Sensor C9 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-129	PSI	10 V	0.3411	617	+/- 15
47	C10	Sensor C10 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-130	PSI	10 V	0.3386	711	+/- 15
48	C11	Sensor C11 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-133	PSI	10 V	0.3395	694	+/- 15
49	C12	Sensor C12 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5941-1-135	PSI	10 V	0.3370	579	+/- 15
50	C13	Sensor C13 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5957-4-259	PSI	10 V	0.3372	689	+/- 15
51	C14	Sensor C14 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5957-4-260	PSI	10 V	0.3357	603	+/- 15
52	C15	Sensor C15 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5957-4-261	PSI	10 V	0.3376	729	+/- 15
53	C16	Sensor C16 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	5957-4-262	PSI	10 V	0.3391	696	+/- 15
54	C17	Sensor C17 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	6224-1-310	PSI	10 V	0.3415	664	+/- 15
55	C18	Sensor C18 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	6224-1-311	PSI	10 V	0.3407	606	+/- 15
56	C19	Sensor C19 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	6224-1-313	PSI	10 V	0.3392	723	+/- 15
57	A19	Sensor A19 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	6224-1-314	PSI	10 V	0.3386	751	+/- 15
58	A20	Sensor A20 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	6224-1-315	PSI	10 V	0.3387	655	+/- 15
59	A21	Sensor A21 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	6224-1-316	PSI	10 V	0.3419	740	+/- 15
60	B19	Sensor B19 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	6224-1-317	PSI	10 V	0.3410	752	+/- 15
61	B20	Sensor B20 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	6224-1-318	PSI	10 V	0.3406	735	+/- 15
62	B21	Sensor B21 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	6224-1-319	PSI	10 V	0.3701	737	+/- 15
63	C20	Sensor C20 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	6224-1-320	PSI	10 V	0.3405	713	+/- 15
64	C21	Sensor C21 Pressure	Kulite XT-190-255G	6224-1-321	PSI	10 V	0.3387	605	+/- 15